Safe Drinking Water Information System

(SDWIS/FED)

What is it?

- An EPA national database for storing routine information about the nation's drinking water systems

What is contained in SDWIS/FED?

- Basic information on water systems; name, ID, population, source of water, etc…
- Violation information for each water system, including failure to monitor as required by drinking water rules in the regulations and/or for exceeding the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
- Enforcement Information: What actions have been taken to ensure the system returns to compliance if it fails to monitor and/or is in violation of drinking water rules
- Sampling Results for lead and copper Action Level Exceedance (ALE)

What does EPA do with this data?

EPA uses the info to

- determine if it needs to take action against non-compliant systems
- oversee State Drinking Water Program Implementation and Primacy
- track MCLs and ALEs
- respond to public inquiries and prepare reports
- evaluate the effectiveness of regulations and determine if new regulations are needed

How can I access this data?

- Through EPA's Envirofacts web page at https://www.epa.gov/enviro/sdwis-search, or directly at SDWIS Fed
  https://ofmpub.epa.gov/apex/sfdw/f?p=108:200

(SDWIS/STATE)

What is it?

SDWIS/STATE is a database and data management system designed by EPA to help states run their drinking water program; it feeds into the SDWIS/FED.

What does it do?

SDWIS/STATE houses three major categories of information: Inventory, sampling, and monitoring

- Inventory includes location of individual drinking water systems, population served, system owner and operator contact, etc…
- Sampling data includes chemical, microbiological, and radiological contaminant results and sampling dates.

- Monitoring contains the schedule for sampling required under each rule.
- By comparing the required monitoring schedules to the sampling data and dates, SDWIS/STATE can make automated compliance determinations and/or assist states in making those determinations.
- Helps the states prepare reports for consumers about their drinking water.
- Helps states meet their quarterly EPA reporting requirements.

Vulnerabilities:

- Human/ data entry errors
- Incorrect code entry
- Improper rule interpretation/compliance determination
- State failure to follow-up on data quality assurance error reports
- IT compatibility: software upgrades and system interactions